

Directed Reading A

Section: Compounds

1. List three examples of compounds you encounter every day.

COMPOUNDS: MADE OF ELEMENTS

- _____ 2. Which of the following is NOT true about compounds?
- a. Compounds are combinations of elements that join in specific ratios according to their masses.
 - b. The mass ratio of a specific compound is always the same.
 - c. Compounds are random combinations of elements.
 - d. Different mass ratios mean different compounds.
3. When two or more elements are joined by chemical bonds to form a new pure substance, we call that new substance a(n) _____.
4. A compound is different from the _____ that reacted to form it.

PROPERTIES OF COMPOUNDS

- _____ 5. Which of the following statements is true about the properties of compounds?
- a. A property of all compounds is to react with acid.
 - b. Each compound has its own physical properties.
 - c. Compounds cannot be identified by their chemical properties.
 - d. A compound has the same properties as the elements that form it.
6. Sodium and chlorine can be extremely dangerous in their elemental form. How is it possible that we can eat them in a compound?

Directed Reading A *continued*

Match the correct description with the correct term. Write the letter in the space provided.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| _____ 7. a poisonous, greenish yellow gas | a. sodium chloride |
| _____ 8. table salt | b. chlorine |
| _____ 9. a soft, silvery white metal that reacts violently with water | c. sodium |

BREAKING DOWN COMPOUNDS

10. What compound helps give carbonated beverages their “fizz”?

11. Which elements make up the compound that helps give carbonated beverages their “fizz”?

12. The only way to break down a compound is through

a(n) _____ change.

COMPOUNDS IN YOUR WORLD

13. Aluminum is produced by breaking down the compound

_____.

14. Plants use the compound _____ in photosynthesis to make carbohydrates.